Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1805. [No. 1484.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Gallimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calliconi,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muſlin and Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
India Muſlins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and ſundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and two*—And is without exception the beſt Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14 tf.

For Freight or Charter

To Europe or the Weſt-Indies,

THE BRIG

EQUATOR,

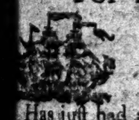
Henry Moore, Maſter;

Burthen 230 hhds. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to

HUGH SMITH.

Dec. 16. d

For Sale or Charter,



The Staunch faſt ſailing

Brig NANCY

about 1400 barrels burthen,

Has juſt had a thorough repair, is well found, and will be at HEPBURN's *Wharf*, in a day or two—For inventory or terms apply to

John Mc Gowan, & Co,
City of Waſhington, or to
Lewis Deblois,
Alexandria.

Nov. 20 dtf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Iriſh Linen—*real Colebraines.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

Ruſſia Clean Hemp.

A few tons of the firſt quality for ſale, by

John. G. Ladd.

Dec. 2. dtf.

400 Barrels Corn,
70 boxes freſh Muſkatel and Bloom Raiſins,
For Sale, by

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

December 5. d

KILN-DRIED MEAL.

200 barrels of Corn Meal, well dried, and in nice ſhipping order.

Apply to MORDECAI MILLER.

December 9. d

Bills on Philadelphia,

At ſhort ſight,

In ſums to ſuit purchaſers, may be had if immediate application is made to

Lawraſon & Fowle.

December 5. d

44 bales GERMAN GOODS, aſſorted,

And for Sale, on moderate terms,

Lately imported from Bremen by the way of Baltimore.

ROBERT YOUNG.

December 7. dom

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of truſt, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1804, from Philip Wanton to the ſubſcriber, for the purpoſe therein mentioned, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on THURSDAY the 2d day of January, 1806,

A valuable Frame Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Ground, with a Tannery thereon, in the town of *Centreville*, now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington. A liberal credit will be allowed, which will be particularly declared at the place and time of ſale.

Samuel Craig, *Truſtee.*

December 6. tawzw&2awtf

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for ſale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a conſiderable time in the Weſt Indies.

15 hogſheads } Prime refarling Moluſſes.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof of Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muſcat Wine.
4 half butts Conſtantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennſylvania Rye Whiſkey
6 caſks refined Britiſh Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Juſt received, and for ſale, for caſh or on the uſual credits.

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

December 21. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber,

100 ps. brown Ruſſia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck } Dwk. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Ruſſia Duck
100 barrels Boſton Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 caſks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
Weſt India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16. d

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore,

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the houſe of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treaſurer of ſaid Company ten dollars on each ſhare by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, on the firſt day of February, 1806—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of May—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of July—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of September—and the further ſum of ten dollars on each of their ſhares, on the firſt day of November next enſuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompſon, *Treaſurer.*

December 13. dtfFeb

New Brewery.

Iſaac Entwiſle and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, they have commenced Brewing, and will have BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will pleaſe ſuch as uſe it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean Barley.

Grain and Yeaſt may be had at the Brewery.

December 20. d1m

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 caſks Red Lead,
38 caſks Patent Shot,
18 caſks Ingot Lead; and
35 ſheets Milled do.

December 18.

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Conſiſting of

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.

Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Liſbon,
Malaga, and } WINES.
Teneriffe

40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Moluſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Hyſon-ſkin, and
Bohea } TEAS,

Very careſully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.

Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar-Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of choosing 9 directors of ſaid Bank for the enſuing year agreeably to charter.

Gurden Chapin, *Caſhr.*

Dec. 16 eo4w.

Mr. Davis of Richmond, Mr. Green of Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen of Wincheſter, will pleaſe inſert the above four weeks in their reſpective news papers.

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little-River turnpike road, about the 10th of September laſt,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceaſed. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overſeers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King ſtreet, has in addition to his former ſtock, added*

A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his aſſortment complete.

He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon-ſkin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly ſelected for family uſe.

Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.

Madeira,
Buſcillos,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiſkey,
Moluſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Florant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muſlins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs.
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlais, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown do. &c. &c.

He daily expects an additional aſſortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Wanted immediately,

A quantity of CHESNUT RAILS;

For which caſh will be given. Apply to

J. H. Hooe.

December 12. dtf

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE

Beſt Havanna SEGARS in boxes,

And a few Puncheons

NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13. d

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*

500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

ALSO,

30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

In Senate of the United States,

DECEMBER 19th.

Mr. Tracy from the committee to whom was referred the examination of the act, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government; and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original state, and for other purposes."—And to report the manner, in their opinion, the money appropriated by said act, ought to be applied,

REPORT,

THAT, upon examination of the act aforesaid, they find "the one twentieth part of 5 per cent. of the nett proceeds of the lands lying within the state of Ohio, and sold by congress from and after the 30th day of June, 1802, is appropriated for the laying out and making public roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the river Ohio, to said state, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of congress, with the consent of the several states through which the roads shall pass."

They find that by a subsequent law passed on the 3d day of March, 1803, congress appropriated 3 per cent. of the said 5 per cent. to laying out and making roads within the state of Ohio, leaving 2 per cent. of the appropriation contained in the first mentioned law, unexpended; which now remains for "*the laying out and making roads from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the river Ohio, to said state.*"

They find, that the nett proceeds of sales of land in the state of Ohio, from July 1st, 1802, to June 30th, 1803, both inclusive, was dollars 124,400 92

From 1st July, 1803, to June 30th, 1804,	176,203 35
From 1st July, 1804, to June 30th, 1805,	266,000
From 1st July, 1805, to 30th Sept, 1805,	66 000
Amounting in the whole to	632,604 27

Two per cent. on which sum, amounts to 12,652 dollars.

Twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars were therefore, on the 1st day of October last, subject to the use directed by law, as mentioned in this report—And it will be discerned that the funds are constantly accumulating, and will probably, by the time regular preparations can be made for its expenditure, amount to eighteen or twenty thousand dollars.

The committee have examined, as far as their limited time, and the scanty sources of facts within their reach would permit, the various routes which have been contemplated for laying out roads pursuant to the provisions of the act first mentioned in this report.

They find, that the distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is 314 miles by the usual route, and on a straight line about 270.

From Philadelphia to the nearest point on the river Ohio, contiguous to the state of Ohio, which is probably between Stubenville and the mouth of Grave Creek, the distance by the usual route is 360 miles, and on a straight line about 308.

From Baltimore to the river Ohio, between the same points and by the usual route is 275 miles, and on a straight line 224.

From this city (Washington) to the same point on the river Ohio, the distance is nearly the same as from Baltimore; probably the difference is not a plurality of miles.

From Richmond in Virginia to the nearest point on the river Ohio, the distance by the usual route is 377 miles; but new roads are opening which will shorten the distance 50 or 60 miles—247 miles of the contemplated road, from Richmond northwesterly, will be as good as the roads usually are in that country, but the remaining 70 or 80 miles are bad, for the present, and probably will remain so for a length of time, as there seems to be no existing inducement for the state of Virginia to incur the expence of making that part of the road passable.

From Baltimore to the Monongahala river, where the route from Baltimore to the Ohio river will intersect it, the distance, as usually travelled, is 218 miles, and on a straight line, about 184. From this point which is at or near Brownsville, boats can pass down with great facility to the state of Ohio, during a number of months in every year.

The above distances are not all stated from actual mensuration, but it is believed they are sufficiently correct for the present purpose.

The committee have not examined any routes northward of that leading from Philadelphia to the river Ohio, nor southward of that leading from Richmond, because they suppose the roads to be laid out must strike the river Ohio on some point contiguous to the state of Ohio, in order to satisfy the words of the law making the appropriation: the words are "leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the river Ohio, *to the said state, and thro' the same.*"

The mercantile intercourse of the citizens of Ohio with those of the Atlantic states, is chiefly in Philadelphia and Baltimore; not very extensive in the towns on the Potomac within the district of Columbia; and still less with Richmond in Virginia. At present the greatest portion of their trade is with Philadelphia; but it is believed their trade is rapidly increasing with Baltimore, owing to the difference of distance in favor of Baltimore, and to the advantage of boating down the Monongahala river, from the point where the road strikes it, about 70 miles by water, and 50 by land, above Pittsburg.

The sum appropriated for laying out and making roads is so small, that the committee have thought it most expedient to direct an expenditure on one route only; they have therefore endeavoured to fix on that which for the present will be most accommodating to the citizens of the state of Ohio leaving to the future benevolence and policy of congress an extention of their operations on this or other routes, and an increase of the requisite fund; as the discoveries of experience may point out their expediency and necessity—The committee being fully convinced that a wise government can never lose sight of an object so important as that of connecting a numerous and rapidly increasing population, spread upon a fertile and extensive country, with the Atlantic states, now separated from them by mountains, which, by industry, and an expense moderate in comparison with the advantages, can be rendered passable.

The route from Richmond must necessarily approach the state of Ohio, in a part thinly inhabited, and which from the nature of the soil, and other circumstances, must remain so at least for a considerable time; and from the hilly and rough condition of the country, no roads are nor can be conveniently made, leading to the principal population of the state of Ohio.—These considerations have induced the committee to postpone for the present, any further consideration of that route.

The spirit and perseverance of Pennsylvania, are such in the article of road making, that no doubt can remain but they will in a little time compleat a road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, as good as the nature of the ground will permit. They are so particularly interested to facilitate the intercourse between their trading capital, Philadelphia, not only to Pittsburg, but also to the extensive country, within that state, on the western waters, that they will of course surmount the difficulties presented by the Alleghany mountain, Chesnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, the three great and almost exclusive impediments, which now exist on the route.

The state of Maryland, with no less spirit and perseverance, are engaged in making roads from Baltimore, and from the western boundary of the district of Columbia, through Frederick-Town to Williamsport. Were the government of the United States to direct the expenditure of the fund in contemplation upon either of these routes for the present, in Pennsylvania or Maryland, it would probably so far interfere with the operations of the respective states, as to produce much mischief instead of benefit, especially as the sum to be laid out by the United States is too inconsiderable alone to affect objects of such magnitude. But as the state of Maryland has no particular interests to extend her road across the mountains, and if they had, it would be impracticable, because the state does not extend so far; the committee have thought it expedient to recommend the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, on the northerly bank of the Potomac and within the state of Maryland, to the river Ohio at the most convenient place between a point on the easterly bank of said river, opposite to Steubenville and the mouth of Grave Creek, which empties into said river Ohio, a little above Wheeling in Virginia. This route will meet and accomodate the roads leading from Baltimore and the district of Columbia; it will cross the Monongahala river, at or near Brownsville, sometimes called Redstone, where the advantage of boating can be taken, and from the point where it will probably intersect the river Ohio, there are now roads, or they can easily be made over feasible and proper ground, to and through the principal population of the state of Ohio.

Cumberland is situated at the eastern foot of the Allegheny mountain, about eighty miles from Williamsport, by the usual route, which is circuitous, owing to a large bend in the Potomack, on the bank of which the road now runs; the distance on a straight line is not more than fifty or fifty-five miles, and over tolerable ground for a road, which will probably be opened by the state of Maryland, should the route be established over the mountains as contemplated by this report.

From Cumberland to the western extremity of Laurel Hill, by the route now travelled, the distance is sixty-six miles, and on a straight line about fifty-five; on this part of the route the committee suppose, the first and very considerable expenditures are specially necessary. From Laurel Hill to the Ohio river, by the usual route is about seventy miles, and on a straight line 54 or 5; the road is tolerable, though capable of amelioration.

To carry into effect the principles arising from the foregoing facts, the committee present herewith a bill for the consideration of the senate. They suppose that to take the proper measures for carrying into effect the section of the law respecting a road or roads to the state of Ohio, is a duty imposed upon congress by the law itself and that a sense of duty will always be sufficient to insure the passage of the bill now offered to the senate.

To enlarge upon the highly important considerations of cementing the union of our citizens located on the western waters, with those of the Atlantic states, would be an indelicacy offered to the understandings of the body to whom this report is addressed, as it might seem to distrust them. But, from the interesting nature of the subject, the committee are induced to ask the indulgence of a single observation: politicians have generally agreed that rivers unite the interests, and promote the friendship of those who inhabit their banks; while mountains on the contrary, tend to the disunion and estrangement of those who are separated by their intervention. In the present case, to make the crooked ways straight and the rough ways smooth, will in effect remove the intervening mountains, and by facilitating the intercourse of our western brethren with those on the Atlantic, substantially unite them *in interest* which the committee believe, is the most effectual cement of union applicable to the human race.

SALEM, December 20.

We are told a letter was yesterday received in town from Mr. Crowninshield, at Washington, informing, that the Spanish Court by request of our executive, had recalled the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis Yrujo. The interference of this Officer, we believe, has been troublesome to our government.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.

Translated for the Evening Post.

Colony of St. Domingo. } IN THE NAME OF THE EMPEROR.

DECREE.

Head Quarters St. Domingo, 20th, Vendemaire, year 14. *(October 11th 1805)*

We Louis Ferrand, General of brigade, commander in chief, captain general par interim, member of the legion of honor.

Considering, that our decrees, of the 8th Thermidor, year 12, and the 13th, Messidor, year 13, as well as our instructions to the captains of privateers, and the commanders of cruizers, of the 29th Prairial, same year, could leave no doubt with respect to our principles then declared, on the liberty of navigation and neutral rights; that these principles have been scrupulously applied, by the administrative and judicial authorities, under our command, in a number of decisions or judgements given by them on the subject of prizes, and shewing kindness to vessels detained;

Considering that we have right to hope from our fidelity a just reciprocity, on the part of the neighboring neutral governments, and their concurrence in those measures, in their power, to induce their subjects to observe the treaties which unite them with France; as well as to restrain the infamous cupidity of those who, contrary to the laws of nations, supply the revolted blacks, by means of a trade, the extinction of which rests upon our personal responsibility, towards the Emperor of the French;

Considering, that far from having obtained the end, which we expected from this frank and honest conduct; the exactness of our principles, in favor of neutral flags, is become among many, a stimulus to their rapacity, and that it results from the papers found on board the prizes lately condemned, that the greater part of the neutral vessels coming from the rebel ports are very carefully and very regularly dispatched for the ports of Dominica, Tobago, St. Thomas, Curracoa, Jamaica, Havanna, Barracoa, Santiago de Cuba, &c.

Considering that the Custom-house officers, in many ports of the United States of America, have the impudence officially to dispatch neutral vessels, for the ports occupied by the rebels; and that on many occassions of this kind they have employed the signature of President Jefferson without doubt, deceitfully;

Considering, that from the voluminous correspondence, found in the ships captured since our decree of the 23d Messidor, it results that many houses of the first rank in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. have, for a long time, had connections with the revolted blacks; and afford them constant supplies, both of provisions and materials for war of all kinds;

Considering, that the principal fitting out of neutral vessels of war, and for merchandize, is in the ports of the United States; to protect this infamous commerce; that the brig *Jane*, of Baltimore, Captain *Kennedy*, armed with sixteen guns, and coming from a port occupied by the rebels, was lately taken by boarding, after a bloody fight, by the French cruizer, *La Superbe*, Captain Domfulque;

Considering, that it is a matter of public notoriety, that the *America* of 32 guns, the *Connecticut* of 22, the Indostan of 20, and many American vessels of this kind are not only engaged in this execrable commerce, but transport arms and amunition from Dessalines' army from one port to another, and thus become the auxiliaries of the blacks revolted from France;

Considering that this conduct, on the part of the subjects of the government of the United States of America, cannot be avowed by that government, at least to acknowledge authentically the independence of the rebel blacks of St. Domingo, and to provoke an open rupture with France;

Considering, that the 26th article of the treaty of the 30th September, 1800, ratified July 31st, 1801, expressly prohibits the subjects of both contracting parties from receiving, protecting, hiding, aiding or assisting any pirate; and that nevertheless vessels, armed under the American flag, daily escort, and navigate in concert with negro vessels carrying a flag unknown to the civilized powers, and consequently *pirates*; this which is evidence of an infraction of that article of the convention whose clauses we have carefully executed to the extent of our government;

Considering, in fine, that it is our duty and that we are under a responsibility to destroy, by all the means which are in our power, such monstrous abuses, which tend to furnish profusely the revolted blacks with means to maintain their rebellion, and to oppose an obstinate resistance to the arms of his Imperial majesty, when directed against them;

HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:

Article I. All detained vessels, either with papers direct for the ports occupied by the rebels, or coming from them with custom-house papers, or fairly suspected to be false papers, the better to establish their communication with the rebels, may be carried into the ports of the neutral islands, or our neighboring allies, verifying nevertheless the legitimate cause which can be alledged against them that they may be sent directly to St. Domingo or to Samana, as acting contrary to our decree of the 13th of last Messidor.

The captains general, the governors and commanders, in these islands, who can no longer doubt their duty, where all nations should concur in measures, which may extinguish the rebellion in St. Domingo, are requested to authorize the entry of these vessels in their ports.

II. The second article refers to the delegated authorities, with the manner in which the sale may be made if the detained cargo be of a perishable nature; which proceeds are not to be delivered to either party, until a definitive sentence be given.

The third article directs the transmission of all the original papers to the head of the marine department at St. Domingo.

The fourth article directs a deduction of 5 per cent. for the government, upon the value of the capture.

The fifth article refers also to the government charge on cases of capture.

The sixth article states the compensation to be received by the delegated authorities.

The seventh article allows three months for the transmission of the accounts of sale, &c. to the colonial inspector for their verification, register or deposit.

The eighth article directs that the captains, supercargo, mates, sailors and passengers of every vessel taken in this trade, shall be sent to Domingo immediately.

It provides also, that if the evidence do not fully prove the fact of the vessel's being in this illicit trade, the captain shall have the privilege of accompanying his cargo to Domingo, in his own defence.

The ninth article orders that the most carefully every paper or documents, &c. of every kind which may affect the question of the prize, and to forward the same as quickly will admit.

The tenth article directs the disposal of these papers by the interpreter of the government, and a regular and exact list of captains of privateers, merchants, supercargoes, &c. &c. connected by commercial interests with the revolted blacks, to be deposited in the archives.

XI. A list shall be drawn up by the registrate, of the captains of privateers, insurers, captains, supercargoes, &c. connected by commercial relations with the rebels, and designated in the correspondences and documents deposited as proofs of the charges at the head of this list, shall be named the privateers, and the other persons in the vessels, taken in the act, which from their papers, either from the rebel ports, or verifying that they had by the custom house discharge, &c. &c. be repeated every month.

Copies of these lists shall be sent by every cruizer bearing our letter of marque.

XII. Every vessel under way navigate, on board of which there are no voices, bills of lading, and other papers directed to one or more of the persons on these lists ordered by the preceding article, shall be provisionally detained, without the distance of territorial sea, or high sea, in which she may be found, be carried into port to be there under the most exact search, and examination by the competent tribunals, in order to whether there be any proprietary interest and condemnation, either of the whole or part of the cargo on board; in case, the captain captured shall have the privateer capturing, any just account of the deviation from his course, or hindrance to his voyage. The proceedings shall be at the captain's charge.

XIII. Every privateer which shall find a vessel at anchor, in any port occupied by the rebels, or navigating under the Indian flag, shall be exempted from all duties upon the cargo.

XIV. Every privateer which shall bring to Domingo, and supplies it with provisions in case of a siege, shall enjoy the same privileges as a cruize of three months.

The fifteenth article orders the publication of the above decree, "as a measure to repress a shameful and hostile conduct, which surpasses the most odious rebellion."

(Signed)

Alexandria Daily

MONDAY, DEC

Extract of a letter from Lon

1805.

"I have regularly attended the Admiralty during its late, short sitting; and with all due deference to the parts of British Jurisprudence which I have heard, to pronounce it as arbitary a decision as ever the earth, and most evidently unjust. Sir Wm. Scott is evidently a man of consideration and wonderful plausibility; he asserted, that *Neutrals had a right* to trade, if they were not entitled to any of the circumstances of the war; but that commerce as they carried on during the war, they had a right to continue, nothing beyond that was *indulged*, and placing it upon a very wide principle; however they may relax *occasionally*, in practice, I am confident they will not in doctrine; and I have reason to believe Sir W. Scott is of the same opinion. Sir W. Scott, during the last sitting, has been very severe towards the claimants, yet he has avoided laying down any fixed rule, that may be a guide for future operations, but has left the fiery ordeal of his investigation to obtain American ships, and I hope the interruption will continue; for I apprehend the East India Company and Americans interfere very much with the North of Europe; and we can never benefit the government of this country while they further the interests of that country, which, it is here evident, (however) has lost ground in the last ten years, within the last ten

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From the United Sta

COMMUNICAT

VIEW OF EU

The present commotion gives a great share of the mind, for the obvious re gress of all mankind a the consideration therefo at contest which shakes hope, to attract some my countrymen, whose fa

vessel taken in this trade, shall be sent to St. Domingo immediately.

It provides also, that if the papers on board do not fully prove the fact of their being employed in this illicit trade, the captain shall have the privilege of accompanying his papers to St. Domingo, in his own defence.

The ninth article orders the agents to search most carefully every paper on board, all letters, documents, &c. of every kind, to retain those which may affect the question of the validity of the prize, and to forward the rest as soon as safety will admit.

The tenth article directs the examination of these papers by the interpreters of the government, and a regular and exact account of the captains of privateers, merchants, insurers, captains, supercargoes, &c. &c. of all those vessels connected by commercial interest with the revolted blacks, to be deposited in the office of appeal.

XI. A list shall be drawn up by the same magistrate, of the captains of privateers, merchants, insurers, captains, supercargoes and others, connected by commercial relations with the rebels, and designated in the correspondence and documents deposited as proofs of the crime: at the head of this list, shall be named the captains of the privateers, and the other persons interested in the vessels, taken in the act and condemned as such from their papers, either direct from the rebel ports, or verifying that they came from them by the custom house discharge, &c. The same to be repeated every month.

Copies of these lists shall be delivered to every cruizer bearing our letter of marque.

XII. Every vessel, under whatever flag it may navigate, on board of which shall be found invoices, bills of lading, and other documents directed to one or more of the persons named on these lists ordered by the preceeding article, shall be provisionally detained, without any regard to the distance of territorial sea, or a certain extent of sea, in which she may be met with, and shall be carried into port to be examined. There, under the most exact search, which shall be made by the competent tribunals, it shall be adjudged whether there be any propriety in confiscation and condemnation, either of the vessel, or of the whole or part of the cargo only; so that, in any case, the captain captured shall not recover from the privateer capturing, any indemnity on account of the deviation from his course, or of the hindrance to his voyage. The costs of the proceedings shall be at the captain's expence.

XIII. Every privateer which captures a vessel at anchor, in any port occupied by the rebels, or navigating under the Indigene flag, shall be exempted from all duties upon his prize.

XIV. Every privateer which enters St. Domingo, and supplies it with provisions in the case of a siege, shall enjoy the same exemption during a cruize of three months.

The fifteenth article orders the general circulation of the above decree, "to justify our efforts to repress a shameful and hostile trade, which nourishes the most odious rebellion"

(Signed) L. FERRAND.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October, 1805.

"I have regularly attended the Court of Admiralty during its late, short and important sitting; and with all due reference to the other parts of British Jurisprudence, I cannot hesitate to pronounce it as arbitary a tribunal as any on the earth, and most evidently a political one.—Sir Wm. Scott is evidently a man of great penetration and wonderful plausibility. He roundly asserted, that *Neutrals had no rights*, and that they were not entitled to any trade growing out of the circumstances of the war; that such commerce as they carried on during a profound peace they had a right to continue, but that every thing beyond that was *indulgence*. This is taking it upon a very wide principle indeed, and however they may relax *occasionally* in the practice, I am confident they will not give up the doctrine; and I have reason to think Mr. Monroe is of the same opinion. To be sure Sir Wm. Scott, during the last sitting, did seem to lean towards the claimants, yet studiously avoided laying down any fixed rule, which could serve as a guide for future operations to evade or avoid the fiery ordeal of his investigations. They still detain American ships, and I fear this vexatious interruption will continue; the more so, as I apprehend the East India Company find that the Americans interfere very much with them in the North of Europe, and we cannot doubt but the government of this country will go a great way to further the interests of that company: added to which, it is here evident, that America (as a power) has lost ground in the opinion of other nations, within the last ten years."

From the United States Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

VIEW OF EUROPE.

The present commotion in Europe excites a great share of the attention of mankind, for the obvious reason, that the interests of all mankind are involved in it. The consideration therefore of the important contest which shakes us, will not fail, I hope, to attract some little regard from my countrymen, whose fate perhaps it may be, at no very distant period, to share in the dangers of the old world, and participate in their fortunes.

Hostilities there have at length taken a systematical course. A leader of one of the nations has become, by extraordinary good fortune so powerful, as to threaten the liberties of all the others; and given the world reason to believe that his plan is, to continue his war against their safety and independence till they or he shall expire. Yet the ambition of a conquering madman is never much to be regarded, if the rest of men do but watch its progress, and keep ready for resistance; for no great distresses can be inflicted upon man by his fellow man, but such as his own delinquency subjects him to suffer.—There is a boundary prescribed to the ambition of all by the hand of providence, which none can transgress without the general consent, but at the hazard of his life.

With respect to the nations of Europe, I apprehend, that most of them have lost sight of the proper rank of their existence; for surely nothing but their slumbers or connivance, could have advanced so far the success of their common enemy; who without any superior advantage to themselves, but a more violent impulse in the pursuit of dominion, still harasses them by the perpetual menaces, and tramples on their rights and contemns their remonstrances.

Those powers make a stand, and a firm one; but it wants cementing to give it efficacy, and the addition of vigilance to ensure its security.

I confess I am sorry to see this want of the necessary energy. They are wanting not only to themselves but to the rest of the world. There is certainly not much honor to be gained by this passive sort of courage. One exception to their apathy however appears in the *Island of Great Britain*. It is remarkable, that while one petty island has produced a man that promises to become a common disturbance to all this habitable globe, the only hope we have of his career being checked, is derived from another of larger size, and as I trust, possessing the means of greater annoyance; and still keeping in view that veneration for the virtue and character of their ancestors which must impel them, with the assistance of providence, to resist without ceasing and with the confidence of success, the pest of themselves and of us.

I do not hesitate to say that the well being of this country depends now upon the prowess of the British forces; not that I think there is any thing like gratitude due to them from us, for the warfare they carry on; it is their peculiar interest they are seeking, not ours; and I am not of a disposition to acknowledge an obligation to another, merely for a collateral good wherein his intentions were not concerned, and from the knowledge of which hereafter he will probably reap no enjoyment.

We may be permitted, however, to congratulate ourselves on an exemption from danger from whatever source it may proceed, whether from another people, led on by the direction of omnipotence, or from the same power dwelling with ourselves, watchful of our liberties, and standing ready to defend them.

COLUMBUS.

Proceedings of Congress

Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

NINTH CONGRESS,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 26.

Further sketch of the debate, on Mr. Bidwell's resolution for a reward to

WILLIAM EATON, ESQ.

In the house of representatives, in congress assembled, on Thursday last, (continued from our last.)

On Mr. Randolph's sitting down, the question was called for, and it was put, on the first amendment, viz. to strike out the word "sword," and insert the word "medal."

Affirmative, 56.
Negative, 54.

Mr. J. Clay again rose, to express his wish that the gentlemen in the majority would accede to the sword, instead of the medal. He could not he said, consistent with his ideas of his duty, vote for so high a reward as a medal; and should it be finally agreed to, he must be under the painful necessity of giving his negative to the whole business.

Mr. Varnum, spoke at a considerable length, on the merits of Mr. Eaton. But says, Mr. Varnum it would make no odds to me, whether I was rewarding a general or a suttler, provided that each had done a signal service to his country; I call, continued he, upon any gentleman to say, in what instance such a project as Mr. Eaton's had been carried into complete execution. He had already served his country three years as a consul in Barbary, and when dismissed, he forms the vast idea of liberating his countrymen, from an ignominious bondage, by conquering the usurping barbarian, who held them in slavery; he effected the greatest part, and I verily believe, continued Mr. Varnum, that in a very little time he would have taken Tripoli itself. The President of the United States tells us in his message, that we have received a great benefit from Mr. Eatons services. The navy he thought would not have speedily effected a peace without him. Mr. Varnum concluded by declaring that since we were a nation, such a service has not been rendered us as that by Mr. Eaton, and that he deserved every honor from his country.

Mr. Elmer was in favor of voting for a medal; swords says Mr. E. are more appropriate to the reward of officers serving under a commander in chief. At Stony Point, he remembered that this was the mode of rewarding officers for a singular act of bravery. In Mr. Eaton he discovered something more. Fortitude and skill, connected with bravery. He should therefore vote for the highest honors to such a man.

Mr. J. Randolph said, that he rose in explanation, that he spoke of intrinsic merit, and of the action alone. He did not agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Varnum.) If in this case, continued Mr. Randolph we give a gold medal what must we give when the very highest services are rendered us? We may go on in this manner voting without end. We ought to be careful of the public money, and not to vote it away, except upon some extraordinary occasion. By such honor as this in contemplation, men may fancy themselves, a Nero, a Nelson, or a Monroe* They may have conceived themselves to have arrived at the *nobius ultra*, of military achievments. If as many benefits had been done in Africa, without disrespect to the subject, as my lady Bountiful performed in her house-hold we could pay no great honors. Mr. Randolph said he regretted on this occasion a difference of opinion, but a protest might perhaps be entered which some time hereafter the house might blush to look upon. He was not present when the vote passed for a medal to commodore Truxton, but he knew upon such question, there was but a small majority. The achievment however of the commodore might have been worthy of a medal for he gained the first naval action since we had become a nation, and was the affair now in discussion, of a similar importance he would be anxious to cover the agent with honor, we may continued he lavish our funds without end for thousands may have displayed equal heroism. He did not know how the exchequer might be, but his calculations were greatly against it.

Mr. Williams of New York, went over the history of the war with Tripoli, and the ruinous consequence which attended it.—He spoke of the services of Mr. Eaton, and of the benefits which the country has received from them. He contended that he had effected more than commodore Preble, however great that gentleman's services might have been, and for which he had been rewarded by a medal, Mr. Williams, was in favor of the same honor being done to Mr. Eaton. The yeas and nays were now called for which being counted by the clerk were found to be.

Yeas	-	59
Nays	-	53

Mr. Smilie then moved that the resolution be committed to a select committee, which was carried.

This will bring the subject again before the house.

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* *We are not certain whether Munroe was the name here used by Mr. Randolph, it might have been Montgomery, or Abercrombie,; an accidental interruption, prevented the reporter from catching the name correctly.*

FRIDAY, December 27.

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to enquire if any and what compensation, be allowed to the collectors of the Direct Tax, and whether any compensation be allowed for the money actually paid by them in the execution of their duty. Referred.

Message from the President of the U. States read, relating to the progress of the public buildings in the City of Washington. Referred to a select committee of five, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dana presented a petition of a number of inhabitants of the town of New Haven, in Connecticut, for a Light House near that place in Long Island Sound. Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. J. C. Smith moved that the petitions of the agent and directors of the Ohio Company, referred to the committee of Claims, be withdrawn, and that the same be referred to the committee of Public Lands. Agreed to.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures for the erection of two Light Houses on Long Island Sound, and for making Roxbury in Massachusetts, a port of delivery.

Mr. Crowninshield said, that in the bill a sum of six thousand dollars, is appropriated for the erection of two Light Houses. There were already, he believed, six Light Houses in Long Island Sound, but in consequence of the conduct of the British cruizers, boarding our vessels and impressing our seamen; shipping were compelled for safety to shelter in many parts of the Sound, and these two contemplated were absolutely necessary. He also spoke upon the expediency of making the town of Roxbury a port of delivery.

The chairman reported the bill without an amendment, it was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on Monday next.

The house immediately went again into a committee of the whole, on the petition of Anthony Bleecker and others; the report of the committee of Claims was, that the prayer of the petition was reasonable and ought to be granted.

A debate ensued, and the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Broom moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making the port of New Castle, in the district of Delaware, a port of entry. Agreed to.

The petition of William Mattox and Haines French, of Vermont, was before a committee of the whole house, which concurred in the report, that the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Adjourned till Monday next.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A number of handsome Muffs, Tippets and Irmin, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 30.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, the 26th inst. a Negro Woman named MILLY, formerly the property of M. *Brian Hampson*; about twenty-three years of age, stout made, and very dark complexion.

Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers her to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expences.

Mathew Eakin.

December 30. d3t

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

Have received per Schooner MARIA, *from* BOSTON, *and offer for Sale,*

36 barrels New-England Rum,
24 barrels (fall caught) Mackarel,
1 tierce Tanner's Oil,
189 Reams Wrapping Paper,

And a general assortment of Shoes, which will be opened immediately and disposed of on reasonable terms.

ALSO ON HAND,

6 pipes Holland Gin,
4 pipes French Brandy,
40 barrels Boston Pork,
Few hogsheads and barrels Molasses, and
750 Tile.

Cash will be given for CORN AND RYE, apply as above.

December 30. eo2w

HENRY K. MAY,

Has received per schooner Maria, from Boston, and offers for Sale,

13 bales Beerboon Gurrahs.

December 30. d1w

Tavern and Oyster-House.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that commodious and convenient house, on Prince street, next door to the counting house of Messrs. R. T. Hooe and Co. lately occupied by Captain James Davidson; where he will continue, as usual, to furnish Oysters, Beef-Stakes, and other articles in his line. He has provided a good stock of Liquors; and can at all times accommodate private parties at the shortest notice.

Returning thanks for the liberal encouragement he has met with, he respectfully solicits a continuance of it, and pledges himself to use every exertion to please.

Frederick Shuck.

December 30. d3t

N. B. Eight or ten boarders will be taken on low terms.

WAS FOUND,

A BUNCH OF KEYS.

THE owner may have them on application to the PRINTER, and paying for this advertisement.

December 28. 3t

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS M. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

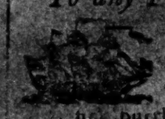
A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port without the North Sea,



The SHIP
LEONIDAS,
Capt. M'KENZIE;

A fine burthensome ship; will draw 450 hogsheads, and will be in complete readiness for the reception of a cargo in 12 or 15 days.

For Sale on board said Ship,
At Rickets and Newton's wharf.
About 8000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Which is now discharging. Apply to the Master on board, or to
Rickets, Newton & Co.

December 19 eod

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, the second day of February, 1806, will be sold, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on the Potomack, in the county of King George adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 366 acres.—On this land is an excellent landing for a fishery, a salt marsh of about 40 acres, from which immense quantities of hay may be cut, and furnishes the best fowling ground of any part of the Potomack in the vicinity. A considerable proportion of the land is in wood, and the arable land on the river is intermixed with shell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton.—The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with interest. A deed of trust will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Gerard Alexander.

December 14. law6t

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has received via Baltimore,
A Handsome assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash or on short credit to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Wilton Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Bone, Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats,
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Cadiows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bed ticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker*—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground-rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received all the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February, 1806.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10)

Boarding-House Opened,

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM and STEWART, and for Sale, at their Store,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]
Fleetwood:
OR
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18 d

I wish to employ a Man

To manage a small Farm at the mouth of Hunting-Creek, near Alexandria. A person acquainted to conducting a large garden would be preferred.

James Craik.

December 3. taw4w

NEGROES WANTED.

Wanted to Purchase,
A few likely young NEGROES.
Enquire at Hodgkin's tavern.

December 27. 3t.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A Man Servant, capable of attending in a house.
Apply to the Printer.

December 26. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

A Negro Man, of about thirty-seven years of age.

He is a good dray-man, and accustomed to plantation work.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 26 d

FOR SALE,

THAT large and convenient WAREHOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, situate on the South side of King-street, late the property of *Charles Therber, deceased*; adjoining Messrs. R. & W. Richardson's. The House fronts 25 feet, and in depth 70 feet, subject to a rent of sixty-seven and a half dollars. For terms apply to

W. GORE, OR
A. SCHOLFIELD.

If the above Property should not be Sold prior to the first day of January next, it will on that day be offered at Auction, on a credit of ninety days.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 24. d

NOTICE.

THE Stock Holders in the Marine Insurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for fifteen Directors to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court-house, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. Hartshorne, President.

12th mo. 24.

☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at John Gadsby's, in the town of Alexandria, on the 5th December, 1805—

Resolved, That the treasurer notify the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, who have not paid up the several calls due from them, that the situation of the work will not admit of further indulgence; and that he cause legal proceedings to be had against all those who fail to make immediate payment—and that he publish this resolution in one of the newspapers of Alexandria, Leesburg, and Winchester.

True copy.

Levin Powell, *President.*

Dec. 6. d4w

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *Alexander Henderson* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the prison rules of Alexandria county, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson, and of one John M'Pherson, lately trading in copartnership; the said John M'Pherson residing and carrying on the business of the said copartnership in the city of New-York, under the firm of John M'Pherson and Co.: And the said Alexander Henderson, residing and carrying on the business of the copartnership in the town of Alexandria, under the firm of Alexander Henderson and Co. and the said Alexander Henderson being unable to discharge the said claims with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property real, personal, or mixed: Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Alexander Henderson, and of the copartnership aforesaid, that on Monday the 6th day of next January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Alexander Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the Honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 17th day of December, 1805.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Dec. 20. d

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Freight Wanted.

THE SLOOP
LITTLE POLL,
Will take a freight for any port within the Capes. Apply to the captain on board at Harper's wharf, or

Robert Evans.

December 28. 3t

Liverpool Salt—Afloat.

200 hhds. coarse Liverpool SALT
On board the schooner Favourite at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle;
Who have also received by said schooner from Boston,

50 bbls. New England Rum,
6 hhds. Molasses,
90 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
20 do. Fresh Chocolate,
20 do. Best Havanna Segars,
6 bales Burloon Gurrahs,
30 bolts First Quality Russia Duck,
3000 lbs. Sheet Lead.

ON HAND,

30 chests Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas
100 bolts heavy Raven's Duck, superior in quality to English,
20 do. light Ravens,
40 barrels Turpentine.

A QUANTITY OF
Baltimore Bellona GUN-POWDER.

December 28. d

Coffee, Salt, Cheese, &c.

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE,
KING-STREET,
Have just received and offer for Sale,

7000 lbs. prime Green Coffee
2500 bushels Coarse and Fine Salt
20000 wt Cheese, some of a superior quality
1000 bushels Oats
200 barrels inspected Herring
10 hogsheads West India Rum
10 do. New-England Rum
40 boxes Candles
10 hogsheads Brown Sugar
20 barrels New-England Rum
20 do. Whiskey
5 pipes French Brandy
3 do. Holland Gin;

With a number of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

☞ Being about to close our business, we will dispose of the above articles at a reduced price.

FOR RENT,

The FLOUR STORE, upper end of King street, lately occupied by Messrs. Richardsons. For terms apply to

Joseph Mandeville, jun.

December 14. drw&law3w

Drugs and Medicines.

The subscriber has for SALE, at his Shop on the north side of King-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,

A large and general Assortment of
MEDICINES,
Lately imported from APOTHECARY'S HALL, LONDON—together with the following

PAINTS:

White Lead, ground in oil, and dry, in kegs 1-4 cwt each.
Red Lead in kegs, 200 weight each.
Venetian Red, in casks, 200 do. each.
Spanish Whiting, by the hogshead or in smaller quantities.
Spanish Brown, ground in oil, in kegs 1-4 cwt each, or dry.
Vermillion, Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2, and Patent Yellow.

Also, a variety of the most celebrated
Patent Medicines now in use,
With a few boxes of COLORS of different sizes.

The above articles will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

He will put up, if required, Medical Chests for the use of private families or for sea, accompanied with plain and suitable directions.

A. Sanderson.

October 22. taw

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
(Price one Dollar.)
A new edition with modern improvements on the
ART OF COOKERY,
MADE PLAIN AND EASY
By Mrs. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.